

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. NOVEMBER 9. 1860.

#44 follows this issue, which  
itself is out of sequence.

No. 57.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large  
monthly sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-  
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal  
as in any of the newspapers published in the  
west.

All letters upon business should be post-  
paid to insure attention.

## SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and  
everybody can save a vast amount of labor by  
having nicely

## PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE  
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE  
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style  
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VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

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Order from a distance for any of the above  
named Books or Blanks will be promptly at-  
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We are prepared to execute all kinds of  
Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,  
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and  
as low as any office will do similar work.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and  
on moderate terms.

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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,  
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Type and Stereotype Foundry,

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CINCINNATI, OHIO,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB TYPE,

Printing Presses, Cases, Galleries, &c.,

Inks and Printing Material of every Description,

STEREOTYPING

Of all kinds; Books, Music, Patent Medicine Di-  
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Having opened a Gallery, the undersigned  
respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort  
and vicinity, that he is prepared to take pictures  
in the best style. Having a superior Camera, he  
thinks he can please those who may favor him  
with their patronage.

AMBROTIPIES, MELAINEOTYPES, PHOTO-  
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He has just received his stock for Fall and Winter,  
and invites all persons wishing to buy anything  
in his line to call and examine his stock before pur-  
chasing elsewhere, as he intends to keep the finest  
and most fashionable goods in the city, which  
he guarantees to sell at Eastern retail prices. Re-  
member the Store. JOHN WALTER,  
N. E. Cor. Main and St. Clair sts.  
Frankfort, Ky.

He invites those who wish to get their  
likenesses taken, to call and see specimens of his  
work. Satisfaction will be given or no charge  
made.

W. H. H. HARDIN.  
April 18, 1860-w&twtw.

Yeoman copy.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

T he O be had, day and night, at  
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

## LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOMAS B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,  
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twtw.

## LYSANDER HORN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

## CHARLES F. CRADDOCK, CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in copartnership in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Jan. 3, 1858-1f.

## J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

## FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-1f.

## T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1859-1f.

## ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Lime-  
stone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859-1f.

## JOHN RODMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.

[Oct. 28, 1853.]

## J. H. KINKEAD, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of  
Daviess and the Circuit Courts of the ad-  
joining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-1f.

## JOHN M. HARLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street under the Bindery.

DECEMBER.

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## THE COMMONWEALTH.

### New York by Gas Light.

Mr. Forney writes a letter to the Press, from New York, giving, perhaps, the most vivid picture ever painted of the horrors of the Five Point regions of New York. We make extracts as follows:

Having secured the friendly and necessary aid of two excellent detectives attached to the admirable city police, six of us, making the whole party eight in all, issued forth upon our mission. The first place we reached was the police station, near the Metropolitan. As we entered, one of those sad trials that are only too common in New York, was taking place. Two unfortunate girls were arraigned before the Lieutenant of Police on a charge of disorderly conduct. The Lieutenant, who acted in the double capacity of clerk and judge, first heard the story of the officers who had them in charge. I watched this man's cold, stony eye—his pale, faded face—and soon realized that familiarity with his occupation had blunted his sensibilities. He paid little attention to the painted, over-dressed creatures before him, but entered their names and ages on his book, and then, with a hard, metallic voice, directed the officer to take them below, lock them up and let them have no light. "Oh, for the love of God," said one of the girls, with tears in her eyes, as she turned from the impassioned Lieutenant to the strange spectators—"for the love of God, not below, not down there. I have done nothing but drink a little more than I ought to have done." Her veil was up. She had been handsome once; and a sweet smile had not wholly fled from her face. Perhaps she had left some happy home to hide her shame; perhaps some aching heart was breaking for her, far away; perhaps she had nobody to care for her. Alas! if she is now sought, she will be found, probably, *down there*—her fortune, like her cell, "dark," and her fate enlightened, save by the mercy of a redeeming God. Her companion was closely veiled, and followed her into the cellar prison with silent and trembling steps.

The evening was a lonely one. There was a young moon in a clear sky, and the atmosphere was soft and cool. The close lanes were crowded with a mixed mass of men, women, and children—not those that surged in and swept along Broadway, but another race, probably, as different to Broadway as Broadway to them. Music was heard from almost every door, glasses were clinking, and above the din of voices the tones of the gentle sex were heard as the octave flute is heard in the full orchestra.

Let us enter one of these dens. First is the gin shop, with a stout woman as the presiding divinity, who welcomes us with no pleasant air, but who does not refuse admission when she sees the protecting "stars" that shine benignantly at our side. Next, the ball room? Not a bad copy of other saloons with more pretensions. At the extreme end is a balcony, or box, in which are a violin, a clarinet and a fife, each with a bloated face behind it, and the trio are producing a sort of drunken cotillion. The set is being formed. The women are first in position, each with her partner, generally invited by herself. The men are generally heavily bearded and bewhiskered; and among them two who do not look to be over eighteen.

"Most of these," said our guide, "are known to be burglars; and that allow, at full length on the side bench, is supposed to have been guilty of at least three murders. That woman has had five husbands—the last is at sea, and she will soon have another; and that young fellow with the light cap, who dances so gracefully, and is dressed so well, is one of the most expert pick-pockets in the country."

We left the usual fee; but were informed that the girls could not get *gin* till the ball was over. The tigress at the bar kept them sober on light potations till this part of their slavery was performed. These frail sisters are mostly attached to these houses as so many fixtures, paying so much a week for their board, (never less than \$5,) which they must earn by the double sacrifice of body and soul! I heard some stories of the way they were treated by their overseers—who are too often fiends in the shape of men—how they are driven out when they yield to the temptations around them—how they are forced to submit to the most inhuman brutalities—and how, in utter desperation, more than one finds peace in an early grave, a willing victim to the vice she labored to resist, or to the longing for death which is gratified by poison or the knife. But I will not repeat these details, for sooth to say, if they were fit to tell, they would not be believed, familiarly notorious as they are here. In one of these dens, where *gin* was not prohibited, I saw a child, of not more than six years, stupid with rum—it's eyes half closed in drunkenness, and its little face bloated! "For God's sake give me some air," said one of our party. "I cannot stand this a moment longer."

Stoop here and take care of your watches." "This," said our kind policeman, "is the resort of those who get gin at a cent a glass! Enter!" Gracious God! and are these thy creatures? Ranged on benches, in a narrow cave, are the victims of this infernal traffic. They are all worse than idiots. There is not one of them who has intelligence enough to contend for equality with a monkey. They glare at you with meaningless eyes; they gibber through trembling and quivering lips, and try to arrest you with weak hands as you pass. If they converse with each other, it is like a conversation between baboons.

"This," said our guide, touching the shoulder of a man who, with hands in his pockets, stood vacantly gazing upon us, "is a good mechanic, who can earn good wages if he chooses; but every now and then breaks out into a frolic, and here is the place he comes to spend his leisure. I am sorry, Ben," he said, turning to the man, "to see you here again. The poor fellow bowed his head and left the den.

As it was growing late, we were invited by our escort to look at some of the lodging rooms in the neighborhood. With lantern in hand, which served to make his "star" visible, and show the way to the rickety stairs, we descended into a deep cellar. On opening the door, there steamed up such a stench as made us recoil as before a blow, creating indescribable sensations, breathing, it might be, infectious disease.

The first sight that met our eyes was a baby, calmly asleep in its cradle, watched over by a bleary-eyed and drunken mother, who greeted us with a laugh, and pointed to the inner chamber, where was a sight that only the pen of Dickens, or the pencil of a Wilkie, could describe.

The evening was not cold, but the dilapidated stove, which seemed to increase the stench that filled the place as with a cloud. Piled on benches, packed upon shelves, lay human beings—happily, up to this time all

men—some asleep, some glaring upon us like wild beasts, and all apparently miserable. The proprietor sat between the bunks, smoking his pipe and answering questions.

In another of these catacombs (for so they may well be called), the living bodies exhaling an odor as putrid as if the bodies were as dead as the sensibilities they feebly surrounded,) there was a still more hideous sight—hers husbands and wives—for so let us believe them to be—lay together. A sick dog whined in a corner, keeping up an unearthly yell, and making us shudder before the superstition that greets such a sound as the fore-runner of death; and between his agonizing wail and the curses of the men and women around me, I thought, for a moment, that I was in a lesser Pandemonium.

\* \* \* At a single rap the door opened, and there stood before us a negro, more hideous in his ugliness and more terrible in his appearance than I can describe. A mingling of what one reads of Fagin and Bill Sykes; a combination of craft and sensuality; a brutalized idea of a vulgar Shylock, and an inhuman bully.

"Well, Tobe," said our guide, "how are you to-night, and how are your wives?"

"Pretty well, thank you, sir," he responded, bowing and pointing to a corner, where, on a single pallet, with an unoccupied space between, lay two *white females*, who had once been women, and now were brutes.

\* \* \* The Lieutenant at one station kindly threw open the doors of the lodging rooms, and the cells for prisoners taken up during the night. In one of these rooms we counted fourteen women—homeless and friendless creatures who had there sought shelter. Some were asleep, and those who waked, drew their shawls over their bare heads to avoid the gaze of their visitors. One held in her arms a child, about two years old, whose little pale face and attenuated limbs indicated that the sands of its life were fast running out, and that Providence intended to rescue it from the fate of the poor wretches around it.

Outside of this small and close cell, on benches were stretched other women. Not a few of their countenances showed past beauty of no ordinary character. The black, gaily chiselled features were evidence that, young as she was, she had flaunted her brief day as a queen among her class. But she, too, was not long for this life.

At the end of the corridor was a room somewhat larger, occupied by the men lodgers. Here the degradation was more apparent. The lousy and bloated faces, the shoeless feet, the filth, and the noisome smell that exhaled from their bodies created a sensation of indescribable nausea. They were packed in like herring, all, without exception, the victims of drink and its attendant vices and crimes.

Down stairs were the cells in which the prisoners of the night were confined—sentenced on various charges; some for drunkenness and others for theft and burglary. On one of the hard pallets a woman was reposing. She roused up at our approach and began to weep and moan in the most heartrending manner.

The majority of the guilty and the poor seemed to be males, but the proportion of females was frightfully large.

The adventures of these unfortunates would furnish a startling commentary upon the scarcity of female employment and the inadequacy of female wages. Attracted to New York, they run a brief career, after a brief a resistance to the allurements of vice, and die at an early death.

The history of a young girl from an adjacent village was told to us. She was extremely lovely; but, fond of dress and admiration, was induced on one occasion to pay a visit to New York, by a man who represented himself as a merchant, and proved to be a gambler. She never returned to her happy home, but became an inmate of one of the Mercer street houses, where she remained for some two years. At the end of this time she contrived to save some fifteen hundred dollars, and then resolved to change her course in life and live upon her little fortune. At this moment the tempter again appeared, in the person of her seducer. She loved him ardently, and, with a woman's confidence, surrendered to his keeping her money, on the promise that it should be repaid five fold. She never saw him more, "and now," said the officer, "she is almost a nightly occupant of one of our cells."

\* \* \* When we left our hotel early in the evening, Broadway, in a bright moonlight, was crowded with foot-passengers. The street was covered with carriages and vehicles of all descriptions. Streams of light poured from gay stores, and joy and comfort seemed to abound. When we returned, that vast thoroughfare was deserted and quiet. The contrast between the close and stifling alleys we had left, and this splendid avenue, stretching for miles through the heart of that great metropolis, was strangely suggestive. How few of those who flaunted on Broadway cared for their human brothers and sisters perishing within five minutes walk!

The late Chief Justice Marshal, while riding one morning to court in his single carriage, his horse fell and broke a shaft. He was puzzled what to do. Tom, a neighboring negro waggoner, happening to drive up he asked him if he could help him out of his difficulty.

"Yes, yes, massa, if you'll lend me your knife?"

Tom took the knife and cut a sapling pole and a grape vine from a neighboring thicket, with which he speedily spliced up the broken shaft.

"Now, Tom," said the Judge, "why didn't I think of that?"

"O massa," replied Tom, "you know dat some people will have more sens den orders!"

A traveler says that if he were asked to describe the first sensations of a camel ride he would say: "Take a music stool, and having wound it up as high as it would go, put it in a cart without springs, get on top, and next drive the cart transversely across a plowed field, and you will then form some notion of the terror and uncertainty you would experience the first time you mounted a camel."

One thousand men are employed in the United States in the manufacture of sewing machines needles and the profits on them amount to nearly \$300,000 a year. Since the introduction of the sewing machine the sale of spool-cotton has increased to the extent of more than a million and a half annually.

The Russian government has ordered Garibaldi to issue one decree which cannot fail to stir the bile of Austria, for it refers to the Hungarian volunteers. Depots are opened at Naples and Messina for Hungarian recruits, and it is given out that Garibaldi has pledged himself to repay Hungary an service with his sword.

Through the compromise with the heirs, Yale College has received \$90,000, and Wabash \$20,000, from the Ellsworth estate.

The drought is unsettling Kansas which was settled with so much difficulty. Blood fertilized that Territory, and water is ruining it.

John Vine Hall, a writer of religious books, died on the 22d ultimo, at Worcester, England, aged eighty-seven years.

### JO. LANE and the BEANS.

An Oregon correspondent sends the following to the Sacramento (California) Union:

JO. LANE is some on demagogism. In this department of the fine arts he is first, without any second. Davy Crockett and "Spoon's Ogle" were nobody to him. Indeed, if you took the demagogism out of Jo, he would leave him like a balloon with the gas out of its body—a very small and shriveled conceit. He has a trick of knowing everybody, and everybody Jo knew was his most intimate friend. He would meet an acquaintance as another man would meet a brother he thought had lost his sea.

He extends both hands, and makes his countenance an expressive nature will allow.

He is a spoiled child and egotist, and the whole world are laughing at his absurd humors. An American lady, Mrs.

Lewis, lately had an interview with the late

"disconsolate," and from her letter we extract the following:

"Would you not like to go to America and write a book of travels? It would bring you a fortune," I said, wishing to turn the subject.

"Go to America," he replied, looking at me with astonishment. "No, I will never set my foot on American ground. The Americans know nothing but the 'almighty dollar.'

They stuff their millionaires and starve their poets, because they have not the ability to understand their worth. You did well to come where you will be appreciated."

"I was appreciated in America," I replied.

"Appreciated!" he exclaimed. "There are not many people in that vast country who can understand a soul like yours!"

"I love my country," I added.

"You love in vain," he replied, impatiently.

"I hope not," I rejoined.

"You hope in vain," he continued. "When I was able to live like a prince, when I was at the head of the State, and all the world was owing to me, the Americans were at my feet; but when I was in need, and sent to Place to New York to get subscriptions for my works, whereby I might be enabled to pay my debts, they turned their backs on me. I was induced to send to Place to America at my own expenses by the advice and flattery of Americans, and he returned without one subscription. They are deceitful—false."

"You have many friends in America," I said.

"I thought so, Mademoiselle, but I was mistaken. I thought your great American publisher, Monsieur Appleton, my friend, but I erred. He is rich, powerful, and could have aided my plans."

"I assure you, Monsieur Lamartine, that if Monsieur Appleton failed to carry out your wishes, it was not because he did not desire to do so. He is a high-minded and honorable gentleman, and feels an interest in genius beyond dollars and cents!" I replied.

"En doute, the reed broke beneath me when I had most need of its support," he said sadly.

"If you would go to New York and give a course of lectures, you would make enough to pay for your debts," I added.

"Sons doute, they would give their twenty-five sous to see me come, as they would give to see a wild beast; then it would end. They would not come a second time. I'll not gratify their curiosity," he said, impatiently.

"You would like to meet our poets, I am sure," I continued.

"You have no poets! Soul cannot live and grow there; it starves!" he retorted.

"O, yes, we have poets," I went on. "We have Bryant, Halleck, Longfellow, Willis, Holmes, Morris, Sprague, etc."

"They might have been poets!—great ones if they had had the proper nutriment. Come to see me every day, but don't bring an American gentleman with you; I will not receive him if you do," he said, as I rose to leave.

"You are prejudiced, Monsieur Lamartine," I rejoined.

"Pas du tout," he replied; "the Americans hate me because I am poor, and I return the compliment most cordially."

"You are frank," I added, as I left him at the door.

The United States Hotel is in the very center of Louisville.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

In accordance with a time-honored custom, as well as with my own convictions of propriety, I hereby designate Thursday, the 29th instant, as a day of public Thanksgiving and prayer throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and recommend that the people on that day abstain from their secular vocations, close their places of business, and unite in Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the countless blessings we have received at His hands, and in supplicating a continuance of His favor.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of November, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

T. W. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary, now Swett & Tate.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY I. O. O. F.—The following are the officers elect of this Grand body for the ensuing year:

E. M. STONE, M. W. G. MASTER, Louisville; W. T. CURRY, R. W. D. G. MASTER, HARRISBURG; WM. WHITE, W. G. SECRETARY, Louisville; GEO. W. MORRIS, W. G. TREASURER, Louisville; GEO. W. BAIN, W. G. WARDEN, MORGAN, BOURBON COUNTY; J. M. MILLS, R. W. G. REPRESENTATIVE OF L. U. S. Frankfort.

OFFICERS ELECT OF R. W. G. ENCLAMPENT.

S. L. ADAMS, M. W. G. PATRICK, LEXINGTON; ELIAS REESE, M. E. H. PRIEST, COVINGTON; JAS. W. JOHNSON, R. W. G. JR. WARDEN; J. F. B. AMBERGER, R. W. G. SR. WARDEN; WM. WHITE, R. W. G. SCRIBE, LOUISVILLE; GEO. W. MORRIS, R. W. G. TREASURER, LOUISVILLE; MORRIS LEVI, R. W. G. SENTINEL, Frankfort.

A traveler says that if he were asked to describe the first sensations of a camel ride he would say: "Take a music stool, and having wound it up as high as it would go, put it in a cart without springs, get on top, and next drive the cart transversely across a plowed field, and you will then form some notion of the terror and uncertainty you would experience the first time you mounted a camel."

100 EXTRAS COTTON HAMPS;

100 EXTRA SMALL SIDES;

100 EXTRA SMALL SHOULDER;

50 kegs COUNTRY LARD;

100 pieces Extra Dried Beef;

2 dozen Large Beef Tongues; just

received by steamboat "Dove," and for sale by April 25, 1859.

W. H. KEENE & CO.

Land for Sale.

WE have two tracts of Land in Franklin County, which we will sell. One tract containing 169 acres, lies about 6 miles from Frankfort, on the road from Frankfort to Flat Creek, between two roads, one leading to Frankfort, one mile and a half from the Railroad, between Benson and Stony Creek. Both of these tracts are well wooded and timbered, and the latter sufficiently near to haul the wood to Frankfort. If it is desired, the latter tract will be divided.

JOHN S. HARVIE, LEWIS E. HARVIE.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

Published by A. G. HODGES & CO.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1860.

## LINCOLN ELECTED—WHAT NEXT?

In all probability Abraham Lincoln has been elected to succeed James Buchanan as President of these United States. His inauguration will commence a new era in American politics, and is looked forward to with apprehension and dread by a large majority of the people of the States. The election of a purely sectional President to preside over all the United States, is an event to be deplored. But if the fact exists, it becomes us to look it in the face like men, and instead of repining and regretting its existence, let us consider the best mode of meeting it. A Black Republican President is a great political and social evil, we admit. We might have prevented it, but we cannot eradicate it. It remains, then, to ameliorate it as far as possible; to endure with patience what we cannot evade.

If, upon coming into office, Mr. Lincoln should evince a determination to enforce the laws and carry out strictly the provisions of the Constitution, we see no reason why the country cannot, not only survive his administration, but advance in prosperity and greatness. There are many branches of business besides office-holding which may be followed with profit. We are not one of those who believe that a failure to obtain control of the Federal patronage is a good cause for secession or revolution. Give Mr. Lincoln a chance.

His hands will be completely tied. He will be utterly powerless for evil. He will not even have the power to appoint an officer without the consent of a Democratic Senate. At present there is no cause for either a panic or a revolution.

The Louisville Journal thinks that John C. Breckinridge ought to write a letter taking strong grounds for the Union, and depicting the horrors of disunion. The Journal thinks that Mr. Breckinridge has great influence with the disunionists.

With a great deal of diffidence and earnestness, we beg to dissent from the Journal, 1st. If Mr. Breckinridge is a Union man, he has wilfully and pertinaciously neglected the best opportunity ever offered to a man for making his sentiments known. We allude to the Norfolk questions. The people were anxious to know the sentiments of Mr. Breckinridge upon the all-absorbing question of Union or disunion, and they addressed the Norfolk questions to him in a variety of places and in a variety of forms. He refused to answer them.

2d. We disagree with the Journal when it thinks that Mr. Breckinridge has any influence with the disunionists. True, he was their candidate, but instead of influencing them he was influenced by them. He consented to lend his great name and brilliant talents to the furtherance of the traitorous schemes of Yancey & Co. Mainly through his acceptance of the nomination of the seceders, the country has been brought to a state of danger. Now, we believe that there are statesmen enough left, who never bowed the knee to Yancey, to save this Union without troubling Mr. Breckinridge. If not, then let the Union go. If it is a foot ball to be knocked about for the amusement of the seceders, it is not worth preserving. Mr. Breckinridge has acted his part so far in this great political drama according to the instructions of his prompter, Mr. Yancey. Let him now play out his part, or make his final exit from the political stage.

## Election News.

LOUISIANA.—This State has probably gone for Breckinridge.

TENNESSEE is for Bell.

MISSISSIPPI.—Breckinridge.

NEW JERSEY.—Fusion ticket elected—7 votes.

MARYLAND.—Bell probably carries this State.

VIRGINIA.—Bell carries the old Dominion.

DELAWARE.—Breckinridge.

GEORGIA.—Breckinridge has carried the State by a plurality if not a majority.

NORTH CAROLINA squints towards Breckinridge.

MISSOURI.—Bell, probably.

ARKANSAS.—Doubtful.

ALL THE FREE STATES, (N. J. excepted,) Lincoln.

ROGER W. HANSON—HIS SPEECH.—On Saturday night last, our citizens were favored with a speech by Roger W. Hanson, Esq. We risk nothing in saying that it was one of the very best speeches made during the last canvass. Mr. Hanson labored zealously and effectively for the Union cause during the Constitutional provision and the act of Congress aforesaid, to surrender up the of-

fered. What is to become of another provision of the Constitution if the Governors of the States shall undertake to investigate the facts behind the indictment or affidavit presented. The provision alluded to is the 1st section of article xiv:

"Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State," &c.

Some Governor Dennison sitting as a Judge in the courts of Ohio will determine some day that a judgment on a note given for the price of a negro rendered by a court in Kentucky may be resisted on the ground, that by the laws of Ohio and Gov. Dennison's law there could be no property in a negro.

OWEN HAS VOTED.—We learn from a reliable source that Owen county has given about 120 majority for "Kentucky's favorite son," J. C. Breckinridge.

THE KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.—To be seen at Keen & Crutcher's Book and Shoe store.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT.—Burlingham, the red-mouthed Abolitionist of Massachusetts, was defeated for Congress last Tuesday.

## [Communicated.]

*Mr. Editor:* The Republican papers in the free States, during the latter part of the recent canvass for President, asserted most earnestly that it was not the purpose of that party to interfere with slavery where it exists, or interfere with any of the rights of slaveholders secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. Such were the declarations of the prominent speakers of that party, in their speeches. The election of a Judge for the Supreme Court in Ohio, does not indicate much sincerity on the part of the Republicans in that State; nor does their silence over the outrageous conduct of their Governor, in refusing to surrender up fugitives from justice, augur that much faith is to be placed in their professions.

If they admit, as they say they do, that Kentuckians have a right to their slaves in Kentucky, and they don't propose to do anything to impair their rights, how can it be reconciled that they are acting justly in not rebuking their Governor, when he refuses to surrender a person who has been in Kentucky enticing negroes to run off—inducing them to commit murder, arson, or other crimes? The constitutional provision is very plain: "A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

To confine the application of this constitutional provision only to such offenses as constituted treason or felony at the adoption of the Constitution, would prevent the surrender of offenders against the existing laws of the States in a good many instances. But if negroes were property at the adoption of the Constitution, and have continued property ever since in the States recognizing slavery, no sane man can argue that such States have not the full right of declaring as felonies any acts done by any one in such States which tend to destroy, remove or injure such property or the owners thereof. If the State of Kentucky can constitutionally enact that obstructions put upon a railroad track, intended to endanger or destroy life, is a felony, and shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary for a period of years, even where no death ensues from the act, can she not, on the same principle declare that abducting slaves from their owners or enticing them to murder, rob, or steal, shall be held and deemed a felony? Does any one believe that the Governor of Ohio would refuse to give up an offender under the first act? If he did and the Governor of Kentucky should act upon the same principle, what might be the consequences to one of the most valuable interests and one of the largest rights, wholly unknown at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States? Where does the Governor of Ohio find his right to inquire into the character of the acts constituting the treason, felony, or other crime? Certainly not in the constitutional provision quoted, nor in the act of Congress of 12th February, 1793, the power to pass which we have never seen seriously questioned. The first section of that act reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the Executive authority of any State in the Union, or of either of the Territories northwest or South of the Ohio river, shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice, or the Executive authority of any such State or Territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made, before a magistrate of any State or Territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the Governor or Chief Magistrate of the State or Territory from whence the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the Executive authority of the State or Territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the Executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear."

THE FEELING IN LOUISVILLE.—We passed about among our fellow citizens of all parties a good deal yesterday, curious to observe the effect produced upon their minds by the intelligence of Lincoln's election. We found them all calm, and even cheerful. They seem while strongly disapproving the principles of Mr. Lincoln and his party, to experience a feeling of relief at the thought that the conflict is at last over. They have no thought whatever of anything so absurd as secession. They are prepared to maintain their rights firmly but dispassionately. They have no apprehension that any outrage or wrong can be perpetrated upon them by the next Administration. They do not believe Mr. Lincoln to be an enemy of his country, and they fully appreciate the importance of the great fact that an anti-Republican Supreme Court, an anti-Republican Senate, and an anti-Republican House of Representatives will be an all-powerful check upon him in any bad policy he might attempt to execute.—*Lou. Journal.*

PUNISHMENT OF CRIME IN TENNESSEE.—The Knoxville Whig says that at a recent term of the Criminal Court in that city P. Keran, a New York drummer, has been sent to the penitentiary for three years for running off with a livery stable horse and trading him off. Charles Douglas, convicted of drawing a bowie-knife in a street fight, was ordered to the penitentiary for three years by the verdict of the jury.

FATAL STABBING.—During the election at Lexington on Tuesday, a young man by the name of Burchell was fatally stabbed at the 7th district (city) polls. He died about three hours after receiving the wound. Burchell is said to have been a quiet, unassuming man. The Observer and Reporter, from which paper we gain our information, could not learn the name of the person who stabbed him.

The Yeoman announces the late election returns as follows (cut of a very sick chicken):

"The telegraphic returns received here last night, from the northern States, look decidedly unfavorable to the Democracy. They are from points, however, where we expected heavy losses. We have not seen enough yet to form a clear idea of the result (in a horn), but Breckinridge's chances are the best in Bald Knob, and we believe he is elected in that precinct 'by a scratch.'

DANVILLE REVIEW.—It is proposed to issue the first number of a monthly at Danville, Ky., about the first of January, to be called the Danville Review, which will be published under the patronage of the Presbyterian Church.

VOTE OF HENRY COUNTY.—We are indebted to a friend for the following statement of the vote of Henry county. It is reliable: Breckinridge 773, Bell 682, Douglas 386, Lincoln 2.

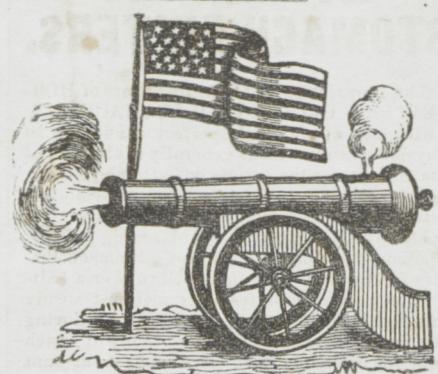
SLAUGHTERING commenced at the pork house in Lexington on Monday last. But few droves of hogs had arrived.

Do you know any pleasanter House than the United States Hotel?

diction properly certified under the act of Congress, and had the thief arrested until he could apply to the Governor for his removal. The thief knowing Gov. Dennison's proclivities for negro thieves, wrote to him that he had been over in Kentucky tampering with negroes, and had to run; that the claim made for him as a horse thief was all a fixed up affair to get him back to Kentucky to indict him about the negro matters; and what think you this Governor did? He wrote to the Commonwealth's Attorney, whose name was at the foot of the indictment, to furnish him with statements as to his (the Commonwealth's Attorney) being a gentleman and reliable, and then to send his certificate that the indictment was in good faith for horse stealing, and not a cloak to get the man into custody for tampering with negroes, and refused, unless such evidence was given him, to surrender the thief and let him go.

Can such conduct be tolerated and peace

## ELECTION RETURNS.



We received the following dispatch at a late hour last night:

### BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 8. Lincoln defeated by 15,000; fusion ticket carried the State. Immense frauds discovered in the city; 25,000 votes thrown out against Lincoln.

### KENTUCKY.

Fayette gives Bell 350 majority. Jessamine county gives Bell 50 majority. Woodford county gives Bell 100 majority. Bourbon county gives Bell 209 majority. Nicholas county gives Breckinridge 310 majority.

Harrison county gives Breckinridge 345 majority.

Franklin county gives Breckinridge 100 majority.

Mercer county gives Breckinridge 330 majority.

Christian county—Hopkinsville, Bell 309, Douglas 65, Breckinridge 59.

Todd county—Bell 475, Douglas 96, Breckinridge 116.

Logan county—Bell 564, Douglas 197, Breckinridge 78.

Warren county—Bell 700, Douglas 650, Breckinridge 160.

Ballard county—Bell 480, Douglas 272, Breckinridge 440, Lincoln 1.

Carroll county—Ghent precinct—Bell 126, Douglas 16, Breckinridge 160.

Fayette county—Lexington City—Bell 684, Douglas 75, Breckinridge 635. Lincoln 1.

The Observer says this vote is the largest by several hundred that has ever been polled, and this increase in its voting population is an extraordinary one, and is not to be accounted for except upon the ground that a large number of illegal votes have been given. As it is however, the combined majority for Bell and Douglas over Breckinridge is 124.

Hardin county—Bell 1,031, Douglas 912, Breckinridge 145.

Bullitt county (official)—Bell 451, Douglas 444, Breckinridge 96, Lincoln 2.

Airard county—Returns received at Columbia up to 9 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday give Bell 273, Douglas 273, Breckinridge 290. It is thought Bell will carry the county and Douglas lead Breckinridge.

Green county—Majority for Bell over Breckinridge 45, and Douglas has less than Breckinridge. Money was used here and no mistake for the Breckites.

Anderson county (official)—Bell 296, Breckinridge 670, Douglas 132.

Baile county—at Sharpsburg at 5 o'clock the vote stood: Bell 125, Breckinridge 61, Douglas 9, and the official returns will not vary much from these figures.

Boyle county gives Bell 697, Douglas 52, Breckinridge 331, Lincoln 3. Danville gave Bell 450, Douglas 16, Breckinridge 16, and Lincoln 3.

Larue county—Hodgenville—Douglas' majority over Bell 75 or 80, Bell over Breckinridge from 450 to 500.

Spencer county—Taylorsville—Bell 186, Douglas 124, Breckinridge 31. In the county Bell's majority 230 over Breckinridge and 25 over Douglas.

Harrison county—Breckinridge 1,272, Bell 960, Douglas 98.

Pendleton county (official)—Breckinridge 807, Bell 758, Douglas 231, Lincoln 2.

LA GRANGE, Nov. 7th, 1860.

EDITORS COMMONWEALTH.—Gentlemen: Presuming you would like to know the official vote of Oldham, I give it as received from the different precincts in the county this morning:

Bell, 372; Breckinridge, 299; Douglas, 263; which gives the majority for Bell over Breckinridge of 73, and over Douglas 109. A full vote was polled. Yours, truly,

H. L. GIVENS.

LEBANON, KY., Nov. 7, 1860.

EDITOR COMMONWEALTH: The following is the official vote of Marion county:

Breckinridge..... 281

Douglas..... 905

Bell..... 475

Yours, &c., H. H. H.

GIVES IT UP.—The Louisville Courier of the 8th has the following:

THE RESULT IN KENTUCKY.—Our news and telegraph columns afford the latest returns of the election in Kentucky. Mr. Bell has certainly carried the State, but we cannot hazard an opinion as to the majority. The vote of Mr. Douglas can hardly exceed 20,000 in the State.

VOTE OF CLARKE COUNTY.—Bell 959, Breckinridge 361, Douglas 60, Lincoln 1.

A NUISANCE ABATED.—The old water closet arrangement of the United States Hotel, which was the only objection that could ever be urged against the house, has given place to the more affable of the kind we have ever seen.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE most central Hotel in Louisville is the United States.

DO THE census returns of Washington Territory show 9,000 inhabitants.

### MARRIED.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. B. T. Lacy, Mr. Wm. H. AVERILL and Miss JANE J., daughter of Thos. S. Page, Esq., all of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

REV. J. R. HENDRICKS will commence the 13th session of his School for Young Ladies, on Monday, September 10th. Those desiring further information may obtain it by calling upon the Principal, at the residence of P. Swigert. As the number of pupils is limited to twenty-five, application should be made immediately. Terms \$25 00 per session of twenty weeks.

September 7, 1860-1f. Frankfort Ky.

CRANBERRIES.

ONE barrel fresh Cranberries just received and for sale by [oct28] GRAY & TODD.

COVE MILL FOR SALE.

SITUATED 1½ miles

Home Insurance Company,  
OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 4, WALL STREET,  
CASH CAPITAL. \$500,000.00  
AMT OF ASSETS IN JAN. 1858. \$3,213.34  
AMT OF LIABILITIES. 41,110.01

This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally, against Loss or Damage by Fire, on favorable terms.

**Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly Paid.**

*Abstract of the SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the affairs and condition of the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1857.*

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank \$ 37,000.56

Bonds and Mortgages (being first lien on Real Estate, worth at least \$891,000.) 460,600.00

Loans on stocks payable on demand, (market value of securities, \$255,667) 150,859.85

Bank Stock (market value) 77,000.00

Real Estate, No. 4 Wall Street (the office of the Company) 67,604.72

Interest due on 1st January, 1858, (of which \$12,625 has since been received) 14,375.93

Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission from Ag'ts, on 31st Dec., (of which \$7,537 has since been received) 24,684.75

Premiums due and uncollected on Policies issued at Office 2,087.53

Total \$834,213.34

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding losses on 31st December, 1857, estimated at \$39,410.01

Due Stockholders on account of Seventh dividend 1,700.00

\$41,110.01

NEW YORK, 22d January, 1858.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Pres't.

J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

Oct. 12, 1859. Frankfort, Ky.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.

Increase of Cash Capital.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,  
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

—DEVOTED TO—

**Fire Insurance Exclusively.**

(CHARTER PERPETUAL.)

Cash Capital \$400,000.

S. L. LOOMIS, President.

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Branch Office, 31 & 33 West Third street, Cincinnati.

M. MAGILL, General Agent.

Agents in the principal Cities and Towns of the Union.

**Losses Promptly Paid.**

Applications received, and Policies issued and renewed by H. WINGATE, Agent, July 27-ff.

Frankfort, Ky.

All Diseases Treated Entirely Free of Charge!!!

BY DR'S. HARDY & CO.

AT THEIR

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE,

No. 31, East Fourth street, corner of

more, where he gives his entire attention to the practice of Medical and Surgery; had thirty

years experience in hospitals and private practice, and has devoted twenty years to curing certain

PRIVATE DISEASES.

he will guarantee a cure in their most com-

licated and severe stages. Recent cases are cured in

A VERY FEW DAYS.

Young Men injured in mind or body by a secret infatuation, should at once apply. He has cured many thousand such persons, and will restore you to health happiness, friends and society.

Women having derangements peculiar to their sex, are invited to call for relief.

SKIN Diseases carefully treated.

Be particular as to the name and number.

31 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Persons living at a distance can receive medicines, by writing a history of their case and sending two stamps. Address DRS. HARDY & CO.

Jan. 27, 1860-ff.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

THIRD VOLUME  
OF  
THE KENTUCKY FARMER.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM!!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!!

THE SECOND VOLUME of the "KENTUCKY FARMER" closed with the month of June, and the

Third Volume commenced in July last, and is promised to be sent and given to the agriculturalists and Stock Raisers of Kentucky, a paper worthy of their patronage. We put the question now to every one of its patrons: Have we redeemed that pledge? Have we given you a fair equivalent for THE DOLLAR, which was paid for the KENTUCKY FARMER? If so, let every one of our present subscribers renew their own subscriptions, and send us one or more additional names for the THIRD VOLUME.

The receipts for the First Volume about paid the expenses of its publication. We promised our friends that we would publish the Second Volume, whether we obtained a sufficient amount to pay its expenses or not. We redeemed that pledge. The subscription list increased for the Second Volume, but is nothing like so large as it should be. Shall we have the kind and continued support of its present patrons, together with their aid in extending its circulation? If so, we promise to do everything in our power to make the paper worthy of a generous Kentucky public.

The "KENTUCKY FARMER" will still be published monthly, in its present form of sixteen large quarto pages, for ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable invariably in advance, the small amount charged for postage not being a trouble and expense of collecting subscriptions, no paper will be forwarded unless paid for in advance.

Subscriptions can be forwarded to us by mail at our risk. Letters addressed to us need not be registered. Address

A. G. HODGES & CO.

Frankfort, Ky.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,  
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Association, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their disease, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spontaneous, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to all in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN BOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Sec'y. [June 25, 1860-ff.]

10,000 MORE of those Fine Cigars, just received at

April 25, 1859. W. H. KEENE & CO'S.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

BY CHOICE INSURANCE

WITH THE



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000, ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF \$942,500.

And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio \$31,520.83 Michigan \$158,403.81

In Wis'n, 106,955.07 Indiana 146,839.81

In Kent'y, 204,939.40 Illinois 445,327.41

Missouri 284,518.04 Tennessee 97,549.21

Wyo & Min 107,399.46 Kans.Neb 19,945.77

Penn. & Va. 31,595.82 Ark. & Ga. 23,945.09

Mississippi and Alabama..... \$52,418.18

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and many advantages of the Aetna Insurance Company possess in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent.

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Cincinnati, Ohio.

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THE SECOND VOLUME

OF  
Selected Civil and Criminal Cases,

Decided in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, at the Summer and Winter Terms of 1859, by James P. Metcalfe, Reporter.

NOW READY.

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